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Romanian Talks In Russia Stir Up Fears in Balkans

By Dan Morgan

BELGRADE, May 19 (UPI)—The Balkans braced for a period of possible renewed Soviet pressure on several fronts today following an unexpected start of talks between a top Romanian party delegation and Russian officials in Moscow.

From the makeup of the Romanian delegation and other factors, Yugoslav officials deduced today that bloc economic and military pacts, and bilateral ones such as a new friendship and mutual assistance treaty, are on the agenda. Yugoslav and other East

European officials all expressed surprise at the sudden meeting, in which the top Romanian decision-makers are taking part. The group includes party leader Nicolae Ceausescu; Manoae Manescu, chairman of the economic council; Enril Bodnar, deputy chairman of the State Council for Defense Matters, and Paul Niculescu-Mizil. All are members of the inner group of the party Presidium and all are strong backers of Romania's independent policy line.

The Soviet and Romanian leaders wound up their first day of talks today with an announcement that they "confirmed aspirations to strengthen and develop friendly relations" between them, United Press International reported from Moscow.

This was announced today as Mr. Brandt completed preparations for the meeting, to be held in the ninth-century fortress town of Bassel, close to the East German border.

Deputy chief government spokesman Baron Rudi von Weichmar said a news conference the formula will later today be laid down for the new ambassador of West Germany's main Western allies, the United States, Britain and France. This consultation is necessary, he said, because some aspects of the new formula touch on the continuing responsibilities of the Western allies and the Soviet Union for the whole of Germany.

Possible Settlement
He refused to even hint at any of the 20 points, apart from saying they contain elements which could form the basis for "conditional settlement" of East-West German relations.

It is Mr. Brandt's answer to the East German demands for outright international-style recognition of their state by Bonn, in exchange of ambassadorial posts.

The demand was maintained by Mr. Brandt and Mr. Stoph at their first German summit at Erfurt, East Germany, March 19.

Since then, East German propaganda blots at Bonn have indicated growing intransigence on their point.

Mr. Weichmar admitted that the new Brandt formula contains no suggestion that Bonn has softened its refusal to regard East Germany as a foreign territory.

In a speech to his Social Democratic congress in Saarbruecken last week, Mr. Brandt said he regards Germany as a state with equal rights but cannot regard a East German Democratic Republic (DDR) as enjoying the same international status as his own state.

Moscow's insistence on recognition of East Germany is believed to be the main plank of its position in current secret talks going on between West Germany and the Soviet Union on a proposed non-aggression pact.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

But Says It Will Be Last, Unless . . .

English Cricket Refuses to Bar S. Africans

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON, May 19 (UPI)—Ticket authorities, spurning pleas from Prime Minister Harold Wilson and others, decided today to go ahead with the South African tour next month.

The tour will be met by massive demonstrations. In the opinion of police and government officials, there is a prospect of serious violence—albeit in the midst of an election campaign.

But the Cricket Council, in announcing its decision tonight, said it would not hold any future matches with South Africa unless the tour is selected there on a multi-national basis.

Billy Griffith, the secretary, said a council had "always believed that cricket in South Africa should be given the longest possible time to bring about conditions in which cricketers in their own country, regardless of their origin, are able to play and be selected on equal terms."

The Springboks are due to arrive June 1. Their first big match is finally due on election day, June 15, at the Lord's cricket ground in London, but that date at least may be changed.

The decision by the council came as something of a surprise. Yesterday's announcement by Mr. Wilson of the June 18 election increased the already heavy pressure

for cancellation of the South African tour.

Opposition stemmed originally from dislike of South African racial discrimination. The cricket eleven is chosen only from whites, and South Africa refused in 1968 to let England bring a team including a colored player, Basil D'Olivera.

But the gravest concern now centers on possible repercussions inside Britain if the tour goes ahead.

The demonstrations and expected strong feelings for and against the tour are likely to increase

Commonwealth Games scheduled to be held in Edinburgh in July will be severely hit. About a third of the countries expected to participate have said they will not come if the South African cricket tour is in June.

Cricket itself will face difficulties. It seems unlikely that the traditional matches with West Indian, Pakistani and Indian teams will be able to go ahead in the future.

Griffith said that the council had considered "matters of a public and political nature" but concluded that those were "the responsibility of government."

Mr. Wilson has taken the position all along that the government should not take any official action because that would be "interference."

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The parking violation fine is \$25. The tow-away charge has just been increased from \$25 to \$50. And there is an extra charge of \$5 a day while the car stays in a police pound.

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The strong language of the

INTERNATIONAL

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Czech Party Paper Attacks Garaudy for 'Fabrications'

VIENNA, May 19 (AP)—The Czechoslovak Communist party paper *Rude Pravo* today published an article sharply attacking Roger Garaudy, the dissident theoretician of the French Communist party, for having published "fabrications" and distortions about Czechoslovakia.

Mr. Garaudy contends that the

present French Communist leadership has helped the Czechoslovak regime collect material against former party leader Alexander Dubcek.

In his attacks on the Czechoslovak Communist party, *Rude Pravo* charged, "Garaudy fully identified himself with the positions of rightist opportunists in the Communist party of Czechoslovakia, who, as historical facts have shown with sufficient eloquence, bear full responsibility for the destructive, catastrophic development which directly endangered the socialist system in Czechoslovakia, which endangered the very foundations of socialism in our country."

Czechs Understand

Rude Pravo said the fact that Mr. Garaudy was disciplined by the French party was received by the Czechoslovak Communists "with understanding."

"It is particularly by his latest statements in the French bourgeois press that Roger Garaudy reminds us of the moral profile and tactics of our post-August (post-invasion) emigrants who, in their majority, have thrown off the hypocritical masks of reformers of socialism and have become mercenaries of [Radio] Free Europe and various centers of anti-Czechoslovak and anti-Communist propaganda," said the newspaper.

"In one of his denunciatory statements, he even fabricated evidence that the delegation of the French Communist party in November, 1969, allegedly handed over some kind of a document to the leadership of the Communist party of Czechoslovakia for the purpose of a political trial against Alexander Dubcek. According to his words, it was a record of talks between delegations of the Communist party of Czechoslovakia and the French Communist party in July, 1968."

Superfuous Statements

Rude Pravo charged that Mr. Garaudy's statements were not only wrong but superfluous because at that time Mr. Dubcek was already deprived of his posts.

The paper said: "Dubcek's share of responsibility for the crisis development in the Communist party of Czechoslovakia and in the country in 1968 were also a sufficient basis for the decision to suspend Dubcek's membership in the Communist party of Czechoslovakia and to set up a commission which is to investigate into his activity."

But *Rude Pravo* rejected the idea that Dubcek and others were facing a trial proper.

Moscow Talks Show Pressure On East Bloc

(Continued from Page 1) problems of the bilateral relations between the Romanian Communist party and the Soviet Communist party, between the Socialist Republic of Romania and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics and reassured their wish to strengthen and develop friendly Romanian-Soviet relations."

The meeting followed demonstrations and protestations of independence by the Ceausescu regime in several areas. Last week the Romanians refused to participate in a planned investment bank of the countries of Comecon, the East European economic and trading group, of which it is a member.

On May 7, a day after Czechoslovakia agreed implicitly to aid the Soviet Union in case of a Chinese attack, the Romanian defense minister, Col. Gen. Ion Ionita, said in a newspaper interview that his country's obligations to the Warsaw Pact are limited to Europe.

Last week *Scintila*, the Romanian party paper, published a follow-up article stressing that the Warsaw Pact, to which Romania formally belongs, should be an alliance between states which are "sovereign and equal in law."

Romania's view of the pact as for purely European defense raised doubts about the willingness of the government in Bucharest to sign a new treaty of friendship and mutual defense similar to the one signed with the Czechoslovak government. The treaty between Romania and the Soviet Union was recently renegotiated—before the Soviet doctrine of "limited sovereignty" for Warsaw Pact nations was pronounced and was rejected by both Romania and Yugoslavia. The clause in the Czechoslovak treaty on mutual assistance outside Europe also runs counter to Romanian policy.

Nixon and Top Aides Confer On War, Campuses, Economy

(Continued from Page 1) and Secretary of State William P. Rogers on how to counter the escalating Senate drive to restrict his executive powers in the Indo-China conflict.

The White House opposes—on constitutional grounds—an attempt by Congress to curb his options in foreign-policy decision-making. Today's conference, according to Senate GOP leader Hugh Scott, discussed various amendments, proposed or introduced, bearing on Mr. Nixon's power to order U.S. ground operations outside South Vietnam. Focus of the discussion was the Cooper-Church amendment, which would require withdrawing U.S. troops from Cambodia by June 30 and forbids any further American attacks into that country, except for air cover supporting South Vietnamese troops.

No decision on any formula acceptable to the White House was reached at the hour-long morning conference, Sen. Scott said. But White House press secretary Ron Ziegler did not absolutely bar some modified version of a Senate foreign-policy statement on the matter.

Sen. Mansfield, for his part, expressed hope for a compromise that would preserve the authority of both the President and the Senate in future actions in Cambodia. But he made clear to reporters that any measure worked out would have to retain language as strong as that of the Cooper-Church amendment to cut off money for keeping troops in Cambodia after the present operation ends. The President has pledged that all U.S. troops will be out of Cambodia before July 1.

After the conference, House Minority Leader Gerald Ford, R.-Mich., spoke exuberantly to newsmen of the "enormously successful" Cambodian attack against

Fire Breaks Out On Eiffel Tower

PARIS, May 19 (AP)—Fire broke out on the top landing of the 300-foot Eiffel Tower here today. Firemen were forced to climb the stairs up the tower to get at the blaze.

The fire occurred in electrical circuits and elevators had to be stopped.

No injuries were reported as dense black smoke poured from the top of the 82-year-old structure. The fire was brought under control within an hour.

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Associated Press
BIRTHDAY PRAYERS—A veteran of an earlier Indo-China war, with an amputated arm (left), kneels alongside a Boy Scout and Buddhist monks during prayers for peace at Saigon's An Quang pagoda yesterday. About 7,000 persons attended the service marking Buddha's birthday.

Cambodian Premier Assures Chinese Minority of Safety

By Henry Kamman

PHNOM PENH, Cambodia, May 10 (NYT)—Premier Ion Nol assured the Chinese minority in Cambodia today that despite Communist China's rupture of diplomatic relations and its support of the exile government formed by Prince Norodom Sihanouk in Peking, they need not fear for their safety or livelihood.

The premier's statement came a day after First Deputy Premier Sisowath Sireth Matak issued a circular instructing all public officials to take necessary measures to prevent any actions that might harm Chinese living in Cambodia.

The statements by the two leaders were in sharp contrast to the policy adopted by the government toward the Vietnamese minority.

No national figure had issued any statement to say that a distinction must be drawn between the Vietnamese Communist invaders and the Vietnamese living in Cambodia until many Vietnamese had been killed, most had lost their jobs and most families had been gathered in so-called assembly camps to await emigration to South Vietnam.

The statements that finally appeared—none signed by either of the principal leaders—followed a worldwide indignation over the fate of the Vietnamese in Cambodia.

Observers concluded that Cambodia aspired, despite the hostile attitude by Peking, to offer Communist China no possible provocation to intervene militarily.

The observers said it also indicated the implicit continuation of a policy set earlier by Prince Sihanouk as chief of state.

That policy identified Vietnam, Communist or non-Communist, as an immediate threat, to be openly regarded as such, and China as a potentially greater enemy which must be appeased and which might prevent Vietnam from striking.

In signed articles in his monthly review *Le Sangkum* last year, Prince Sihanouk outlined his policy of playing the Vietnamese and the Chinese Communists against each other in the hope of keeping both out of Cambodia. Since his ouster as chief of state March 18, however, Prince Sihanouk no longer refers to these policy statements.

In their statements today Premier Nol and Mr. Matak depicted China as a traditional friend.

The premier cited "the centuries-old friendship between Khmers (the people of Cambodia) and Chinese."

And his deputy underlined "ethnic affinities" and existing "mixtures of blood and race" between the nations.

The Chinese minority is estimated to number about 600,000 in this country of 7 million. The Vietnamese population has been estimated at about 400,000. Observers said that before the outbreak of open warfare the incidence of pro-Communist sentiment among the Chinese had been equal to that among the Vietnamese.

South Korean Aid

SEOUL, May 19 (NYT)—The Foreign Office said today Britain will be ready to begin negotiations for membership of the European Common Market regardless of the general election scheduled for June 18.

But a spokesman told reporters that Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart has decided to call off a visit to Ghana and Nigeria scheduled for June 6 to 13.

Meanwhile, there was some concern among politicians at the way political life is being dominated by the pulsatekars.

Some were perturbed that the prime minister was considered to have had little alternative but to call an election at short notice because of the sudden dramatic pro-Labor trend in the polls. Mr. Wilson, however, was at pains to deny that his hand was forced.

He said yesterday he had first thought of a June election as far back as 1966, when Labor won its second straight election and lengthened the lead it had first won over the Conservatives in 1964. At present, Labor has a majority of 63 in the 630-seat Commons.

Mr. Wilson also asked what Mr. Heath would do if the unions balked at making the agreements legally enforceable. Vague threats

had achieved nothing, he said.

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Nixon to Meet 15 Presidents

Meeting of U.S. Negro Colleges Called on Special Problems

By Bruce Galphin

ATLANTA, May 19 (UPI).—Citing a mood of "frustration and despair" on black campuses, President Hugh M. Gloster of Morehouse College yesterday invited presidents and student leaders of the nation's 123 predominantly black colleges and junior colleges to meet here Sunday to discuss mounting problems.

Dr. Gloster said he hoped the session would lead to concrete recommendations to President Nixon on campus issues, the war in Southeast Asia and recent shooting deaths of blacks in Augusta, Ga., and Jackson, Miss.

"The thing that disturbs me is the wide gulf between the national administration on the one hand and all American colleges and universities on the other, in particular black colleges."

"I don't recall an instance in which either the President or the vice-president has appeared as a speaker at a black college," Dr. Gloster declared.

The Morehouse president agreed that one of his reasons for calling the conference was to channel student unrest into non-violent outlets.

Meanwhile, the White House announced that presidents of 15 black universities and colleges have been invited to meet with President Nixon tomorrow to discuss problems of such institutions and their students.

Adding to the frustrations of the black students is a widely held belief that the nation as a whole is showing less concern for two blacks shot to death at Jackson State College and six blacks shot in the back in Augusta, than it gave to four white students killed at Kent State University, in Ohio.

Like Dr. Gloster, the Southern Christian Leadership Conference is attempting to channel black and student frustration into constructive channels.

March to Atlanta

The SCLC organized a 120-mile

March to the tomb of assassinated civil rights leader Martin Luther King in Atlanta began today in Perry, Ga.

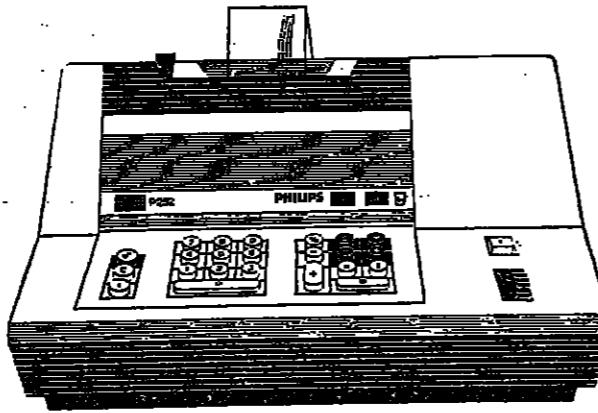
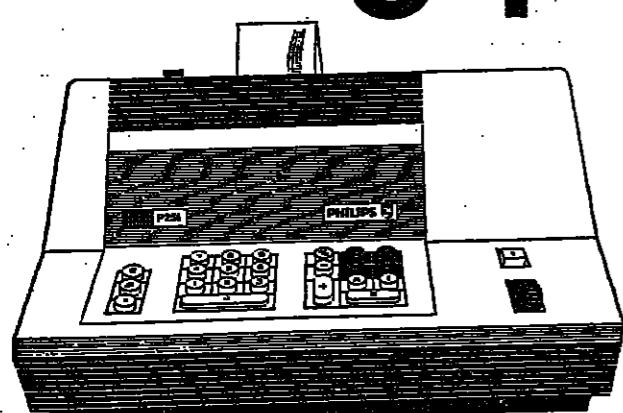
About 300 persons leading a mule-drawn wagon and six black-draped coffins, symbolizing the six Negroes killed last week, started on their march despite a request from Georgia Gov. Lester Maddox that the demonstration be canceled.

At Howard University in Washington, D.C., all normal course work was suspended for the rest of the spring term. Classes were focused instead on the problems of black people.

The move resulted in increased attendance and greater-than-usual student participation.

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DEATH SCENE—Attorney General John N. Mitchell (left) and Jackson State College President John Peoples inspecting the area where two students were killed last week.

Mitchell Visits Jackson State As FBI Investigates Slayings

By Jon Nordheimer

JACKSON, Miss., May 19 (UPI).—Attorney General John Mitchell conferred here yesterday with the president of Jackson State College, where two Negroes were killed and seven wounded last week in a clash with Mississippi police.

John A. Peoples, the college president, met with Mr. Mitchell for more than two hours as FBI agents continued an inquiry into the slayings.

Also present at the closed-door conference was Russell C. Davis, mayor of Jackson, and Leonard Garment, special assistant to President Nixon.

The attorney general, who said he had come to Jackson at the behest of the President, said later that the meeting had been useful. "I'm sure [the discussions] will be very helpful," he said, "not only in connection with the circumstances here in Jackson but in connection with similar potential such problems in the country—[and] also their elimination."

He declined to answer any questions following his statement. Justice Department aides would not say why state officials had not attended the conference.

Separate Probe

Separate investigations into the shootings early last Friday morning are being conducted by the Mississippi Highway Patrol and the Jackson Police Department.

Both agencies had officers on the campus when a 30-second shotgun barrage cut down students and a few bystanders outside a women's dormitory of the pre-

dominantly black state college. Police officials said sniper fire had preceded the police volley at close range, an allegation hotly disputed by blacks who were at the scene.

The highway patrol, which has been accused of doing all the shooting, has declined to comment on the incident. The patrol is all-white.

Cites Nixon's 'Concern'

"I came here because of the concern of the President and myself," Mr. Mitchell said after meeting in a hotel room with the mayor and Mr. Peoples.

The college head said the attorney general had assured him that the Justice Department was "deeply concerned" about this "tragedy."

Earlier in the day about 500 black public-school students walked out of classes around the city to form a peaceful procession to the state capitol and silently demonstrated against the killings for about an hour. State and city police were on hand but there were no incidents.

The extent of the economic boycott called by black leaders for this week in Jackson was not yet determined, but one element of the white business community appeared to be doing a brisk business with local blacks—the gun shops. Over the weekend Negro leaders had called for the creation of a defense league to protect blacks in future confrontations with the police.

Anti-War Bills In Eight State Legislatures

4 Killed, 3 Alive, Only 1 Adopted

By Joseph P. Fried

NEW YORK, May 19 (NYT).—Bills have been introduced in at least eight state legislatures this year that are patterned after one passed by the Massachusetts legislature challenging the legality of the U.S. war effort in Southeast Asia.

But unlike the Massachusetts measure, whose success surprised even many of its proponents, similar bills elsewhere have largely gotten short shrift. In four of the legislatures they have already died in committee, and in the four others, their prospects range from extremely bleak to doubtful.

This has led some observers to regard the Massachusetts act as a fluke and not a harbinger of widespread state government action to challenge the war.

Some Heartened

But a number of anti-war activists find heartening in itself the fact that legislators in at least one-sixth of the states have not been afraid to introduce bills that, as recently as six months ago, would probably have been considered unthinkable in statehouse corridors and cloakrooms.

Campaigns for such bills have also been started among anti-war groups in several states where bills have not been introduced.

The four states in which hoped-for action has died in legislative committees are New York, Ohio, Illinois and Rhode Island.

Other states where such measures have been introduced but not yet acted on by the legislatures are Michigan, Alaska and California.

Among states where anti-war groups and constitutional law experts are striving to have bills introduced are Connecticut, New Mexico and Kansas.

The Massachusetts measure, signed into law by Gov. Francis W. Sargent on April 2, was intended to force a court test of the constitutionality of the war in Vietnam, and would also apply to the U.S. military actions in Cambodia.

The measure provides that servicemen from Massachusetts, in the absence of a declaration of war by Congress, can refuse to take part in "armed hostilities" outside the United States that are "not an emergency and not otherwise authorized in the powers granted to the President... as the commander in chief."

The bill also requires the Massachusetts attorney general to defend the rights of such servicemen in the U.S. Supreme Court, or in lower federal courts if necessary. The state attorney general, Robert E. Quinn, is expected to begin a class action late in May that would apply to all affected Massachusetts servicemen.

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Draft-Record Trial Issues Call to Agnew

CHICAGO, May 19 (AP).—A lawyer defending four of 11 persons charged with burning draft records said yesterday he has obtained a subpoena for Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew to testify Thursday.

Frank W. Oliver, who is defending his clients as insane, said he wants Mr. Agnew to present to the court, "all documented reports and memoranda upon which he based a statement" referring to some dissidents as "criminally insane."

A court official said Mr. Agnew would probably claim executive immunity and refuse to testify, United Press International reported.

Mr. Oliver said Mr. Agnew made the statement in a nationally broadcast radio interview Sunday.

Mr. Oliver's defense for the four persons charged is that they are insane because they "have a delusion that our cherished institutions are being perverted."

The 11 are charged with raiding a Selective Service office on Chicago's South Side and burning draft records behind the building on May 25, 1969.

Hartke Asks End To Greek Arms Aid

WASHINGTON, May 19.—Sen. Vance Hartke, D. Ind., today introduced legislation to end all American military aid to the Greek military regime.

The United States halted the shipment of major weapons to Athens shortly after the colonels took power April 21, 1967. It has continued selling small arms and there have been repeated reports recently that the Nixon administration has decided to resume sales of major arms as a counter to the increased Soviet presence in the Mediterranean Sea.

Sen. Hartke said his proposed legislation "registers my dismay at the fact that the present administration is following the same set of policies established by the previous administration that must inevitably lead to disaster, not only for Greece, but for long-range American interests in that vital part of the world."

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Israelis Beat Off Canal Raid By Egyptian Commando Force

TEL AVIV, May 19 (AP)—Israeli troops fought off an Egyptian attack force early today in a pre-dawn clash on the Israeli-held east bank of the Suez Canal, the military command announced.

The Israelis said six Egyptian bodies were found on the Israeli bank after the attack, and another was seen in the canal.

The incursion, along the southern sector of the waterway, was staged under cover of Egyptian fire from the western shore, a spokesman said.

The Egyptian commando force numbered about 15 men, the spokesman added.

The military command said that several other Egyptian troops also were hit in Israeli counter-fire across the canal.

Two Israeli soldiers were killed and a third wounded in exchanges of fire with the Egyptians at the canal, a military spokesman said.

In Cairo, a military spokesman

said that the Egyptian force that crossed to the Israeli-held side of the canal killed the crewmen of two Israeli tanks and two halftracks. Six Egyptians were wounded and one killed in the attack, the spokesman said.

He also said that 80 commandos crossed the canal.

The Egyptians said the Israeli Air Force and a second line of artillery batteries tried to "block the retreat of the Egyptians who had already accomplished their mission."

3d Egyptian Raid

The Israeli casualties claimed by the Egyptians occurred when the raiding force set the four Israeli military vehicles ablaze, the Cairo spokesman said. The raid was the third by the Egyptians in the last ten days and was the largest, he added.

The Israeli military command said later that its planes again attacked Egyptian military targets, this time along the central and southern sectors of the canal.

All Israeli aircraft returned safely from the strike, which lasted almost two hours, a spokesman said.

An Israeli spokesman denied an Egyptian claim that Israeli planes bombed civilian targets after being repelled from military positions by anti-aircraft fire. Only military objectives were hit, he said.

An intensive exchange of artillery fire was also reported between Israeli and Jordanian gunners. No casualties were reported by either side.

One source close to the conference said the two sides had raised in passing the subject of verification and ways of insuring that any agreement is observed—but had avoided any confrontation on the issue.

Specifics Said Discussed at SALT Session

U.S.-Soviet Teams To Meet Again Friday

VIENNA, May 19 (UPI)—U.S. and Soviet arms negotiators have begun discussion of specifics in the strategic arms limitation talks (SALT), conference sources said today.

The two sides met for 75 minutes at the Soviet Embassy today, or talks marked with what sources called the same businesslike and serious attitude that has prevailed so far.

The U.S. delegation stayed behind after the meeting for a rare luncheon at the Soviet Embassy. Conference sources said the talks are going as well as had been expected.

The sources said the two sides had got down to "specifics" but stressed that no concrete proposals had been put on the table by either side. They could not elaborate on the topics discussed because of the absolute secrecy surrounding the talks.

The only official announcement said the two sides would meet again Friday at the U.S. Embassy. But sources expressed pleasure at the way the talks have concentrated on the substance of the negotiations—ways and means of reducing nuclear arsenals—and not strayed into propaganda.

New walkouts that will close gas stations, interrupt trains and halt fire services were planned as Premier Mariano Rumor sought to stop disruption in a meeting tonight with union leaders.

In Taranto, 25 workers ended up in hospital after a running battle in front of the town's navy yard which was strikebound as part of a two-day nationwide walkout by more than a million state employees.

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Some Papers Publish

Almost all the nation's 70-odd newspapers were shut down by a seven-day printer's strike, but in Rome, the right-wing *Secolo D'Italia*, the Vatican daily *L'Espresso Romano* and the conservative afternoon paper *Momento Sera* were published.

The *Momento Sera* was virtually under siege tonight by angry unionists.

The printers are striking for more vacations, higher pay and in protest against a decision by some papers to publish only six days a week instead of seven.

In Rome 8,000 state employees demonstrated in a central square, but there were no incidents. They seek higher pay and career opportunities.

All elementary schools closed at the start of a two-day teachers strike and rail employees in various areas were to strike tomorrow and Thursday.

A general strike was in operation around the key northern port of Trieste as part of a union bid to press the government for tax, housing, medical and other social reforms.

Girl in Fauchon Raid Jailed for 13 Months

PARIS, May 19 (UPI)—A Paris court today sentenced Frédérique Delange, 20, a sociology student, to 13 months' imprisonment and fined her 3,000 francs (\$540) for her participation in the May 9 raid by a group of "Maoist" students on the Fauchon de luxe food store.

She was convicted of theft. She said that the delicacies seized in the raid were later distributed to

slum residents.

Officials pointed out the difficulty of prosecuting exile groups

and said the existence of an organization opposed to a foreign government is insufficient grounds for prosecution without evidence of specific violations of U.S. neutrality laws.



GENUINE BEER HUG—Doing what just about everyone would like to do when the temperature is high in New York, Snowball, the polar bear, lies about in her Central Park Zoo pool with a beer keg in her paws. But the difference between the animal and people is that Snowball doesn't realize that the keg is empty.

Italy in Grip Of Growing Labor Unrest

ROME, May 19 (AP)—Twenty-five people were injured today as violence flared and Italy plunged deeper into labor unrest with government ministries, post offices, elementary schools and most news papers shut by strikes.

New walkouts that will close gas stations, interrupt trains and halt fire services were planned as Premier Mariano Rumor sought to stop disruption in a meeting tonight with union leaders.

In Taranto, 25 workers ended up in hospital after a running battle in front of the town's navy yard which was strikebound as part of a two-day nationwide walkout by more than a million state employees.

Police said 3,000 employees who wanted to work charged through a line of pickets. Most of the injured were trying to get into the plant. Four were in serious condition.

Police arrested 18 men in the clearing. The others were charged on the basis of evidence collected later.

Charges against the 74 men included criminal conspiracy, wounding and attempting to wound policemen, aiding and abetting criminals and falsely reporting car thefts.

What Shooting? Ask Mafia Suspects, We Were Out Picking Mushrooms

LOCRI, Italy, May 19 (UPI)—A man described as one of the top Mafia leaders in southern Italy admitted in court yesterday that he was in a glade where outlaws and police fought a gun battle on Oct. 26.

"But I know nothing about the shooting," said Giuseppe Zappia, 57. "I was picking mushrooms."

Zappia testified on the opening day of a trial against 74 accused Mafia members. Most of them took the same defense line in pretrial testimony.

Two hundred policemen guarded the courtroom of this small town for the trial against what the prosecution called the biggest Mafia gang discovered outside Sicily in postwar years.

Zappia and 61 other defendants were led into the courtroom in handcuffs. Seven others are awaiting trial and five are being tried in absentia.

The 74 men were charged after police raided a gangland convention in a clearing high up in the Aspromonte range. Twelve persons, including ten policemen, were wounded in a prolonged exchange of fire.

Police arrested 18 men in the clearing. The others were charged on the basis of evidence collected later.

Charges against the 74 men included criminal conspiracy, wounding and attempting to wound policemen, aiding and abetting criminals and falsely reporting car thefts.

Exile Unit Reported Freeing 11 Hostage Cuban Fishermen

WASHINGTON, May 19 (UPI)—Eleven Cuban fishermen guerrillas captured in a landing in Cuba last month.

The delay in getting the fishermen released by a Cuban exile organization for about two weeks on a deserted island in the Bahamas, were being taken by helicopter and plane to Nassau today for release, diplomatic sources here said.

Alpha-66, the Miami-based exile group that was holding the fishermen, disclosed their location yesterday after giving up hope of exchanging them for eight of their

Some Papers Publish

Return of the fishermen to Cuba was expected to ease the tension between Havana and Washington over the Alpha-66 incident.

El Salvador Says Its Troops Killed 11 Honduras

SAN SALVADOR, May 19 (AP)—Eleven Honduran soldiers were killed when they attacked Salvadoran territory at two points along the frontier Sunday, the Presidential Palace announced yesterday.

A communiqué said about 50 Hondurans attacked the settlement of Los Encuentros, in Chalatenango Department, but were thrown back by a Salvadoran patrol. The Salvadorans killed four men from the neighboring country, the announcement said.

The second reported attack was at Old San Fernando, also in Chalatenango, where the government claims seven Hondurans were killed.

No Salvadoran losses were reported.

Long-simmering differences between the two Central American lands erupted in open warfare for a few days last summer.

They have feuded off and on since then.

Cuba protested at the seizure of the fishermen and held the United States responsible.

Demonstrations outside the former U.S. Embassy in Havana condemned a Swiss diplomat, representing U.S. interests in Cuba, and a Cuban night watchman in the building from Friday until last night after it was reported that Alpha-66 was releasing the fishermen.

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Blucher or Night

It might seem a bit of bravado on Prime Minister Wilson's part to call a general election on the 155th anniversary of the Battle of Waterloo. But probably the Labor party is more concerned with polls than with omens—and, besides, Mr. Wilson probably sees himself as the Iron Duke rather than the Little Corporal.

The polls have been promising for Labor. The government has one feat of great psychological, and considerable practical, importance to its credit: the elimination of the trade deficit and the salvation, for the time being, of the pound. More, it is holding the canvas during one of those heady moments in the continuing battle against inflation, in which wages have risen for a number of workers, and prices have not yet caught up. No specially British problems loom large on the international horizon (except that of the Common Market) and such minor irritations as the skinheads and the changeover to decimal currency would probably not influence many voters.

Moreover, the accumulated dissents within the Labor party after a long period of power can be equated to the divisions resulting from the equally prolonged frustrations of the Conservatives. There is little chance of a battle of charismatic personalities, or of

tongues of fire descending on any of the electioneering platforms. On the whole, the practical omens seem propitious for the government.

To be sure, events move with great speed these days, and public opinion, under the stimulus of the telly, responds with matching celerity. And, hovering over the battlefield, like Blucher or night, is the issue of the Common Market. The long delays in reaching even tentative agreement on this subject may keep it from affecting the outcome of the election. But, like the other elements in Britain's complex economic equation, the Common Market will be a shadow on the horizon a distant rumble of gunfire, that could, in one way or another, decide the combat.

After all, Waterloo was, in the victor's words, a close-run thing, in which a number of unpredictable factors played crucial roles, including the weather. The prognosticators may try to take everything into account, the generals may plan their tactics, but it would be a bold man who would say with certainty which party in England will be dying instead of surrendering (to use the more grandiloquent version of Crombie's cry from the last square of the Guard) in the long dusk of June 18, 1970.

The Dominican 'Continuismo'

President Joaquin Balaguer's election victory can scarcely be considered an overwhelming mandate either for him or for the United States policies which helped to put him in office and to sustain him there after the American intervention in the Dominican Republic in 1965.

Although the Reformist party leader was able to muster a bare majority of the votes cast, at least partially through repression and the manipulation of government jobs and funds, he polled fewer votes and a smaller percentage of the ballots than he did in 1966. Substantial numbers of Dominicans cast their votes for the weak and divided opposition or abstained altogether in response to the election boycott backed by former President Juan Bosch and his Dominican Revolutionary party.

The election returns reflect persisting divisions and political immaturity in the tiny Caribbean republic that is still suffering from the effects of three decades of dictatorship. President Balaguer continues to draw support from the military, business and landed interests which have profited from a period of relative stability and from cautious economic and social reforms, backed by lavish United States economic assistance.

THE NEW YORK TIMES

International Opinion

Into War by Accident?

Attempts to settle, or even to limit, these conflicts [Indochina and the Middle East] by international negotiation and the use of peace-keeping machinery, whether inside or outside the United Nations, have now almost completely broken down.

This situation is even more dangerous in the Middle East than in Indochina, because the trend in the Middle East is towards steadily increasing outside intervention, while in Indochina there is little doubt—despite his Cambodian foray—that Mr. Nixon is trying to disengage.

On the other hand, if tackled in time, the problems of peace-keeping in the Middle East are on a much more manageable scale, especially as they can be tackled if necessary without China's cooperation.

The urgency of reaching settlements comes from the risk of the confusion, sometimes deliberate, of complex local issues with great power or cold war conflicts. Anything which makes for the military involvement of the super-powers on opposing sides—and there are always dangers of miscalculation and accident in these situations—is a deadly peril to us all.

—From the *Observer* (London).

Referendum on War

A major confrontation between President and Congress over foreign policy looks nearer than ever now. The United States Senate will vote this week on a proposal to cut off all funds for American troops in Cambodia after June 30. The chances are that the proposal will be passed... As with his two abortive attempts to push unpopular candidates for the Supreme Court through

the Senate, Mr. Nixon now finds himself up against a determined coalition of liberal Republicans and Democrats.

Earlier this year it looked as though Mr. Nixon was hoping the congressional elections in the autumn might rid him of many of these opponents. The silent majority, he hoped, would turn against them, but the Cambodian adventure has probably backfired on that score too. It showed how badly Mr. Nixon had misjudged the country's mood. The congressional elections are likely to be turned into a referendum on the war.

—From the *Guardian* (London).

British Election

So [Prime Minister Harold] Wilson has yielded to the powerful human instinct to prefer a bird in the hand to two in the bush. But how meaty is the bird, and how strong his grasp upon it? In one respect, it is true, the government has ensured that its chances of victory will be artificially increased. Its fraudulent refusal to redraw out-of-date electoral boundaries could well tip the balance in a close contest. On the other hand, it is running several calculated risks: those inherent in the South African cricket tour (if it takes place, the first test is on polling day), those produced by a rusty party organization not yet recovered from years of disillusionment with the leadership, and those springing from the still highly unpredictable behavior of the newly enfranchised young. Yet Mr. Wilson has involved most Labor opinion in the responsibility for choosing June. Had he waited until October and miscalculated, he would have had short shrift from his supporters.

—From the *Daily Telegraph* (London).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

May 26, 1895

PARIS—President Wilson has sent a telegram of congratulation to Miss Evangeline Booth, Commander of the Salvation Army, on her war record, which, he says, "ought permanently to endear her to all lovers of the country and of disinterested action." Mr. Wilson expresses the hope that her appeal for funds will be successful. Later Mr. Wilson signed the bill that will increase the pay of the men in the U.S. Army, the U.S. Navy and the U.S. Marines. There is regret

Fifty Years Ago

May 26, 1920

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A Mediterranean Pact?

By C. L. Sulzberger

MADRID.—Spanish foreign policy, in tandem with Paris, is exploring the possibilities of a formal west Mediterranean grouping among nations on both the northern and southern shores. The United States has been kept informed but apparently has not been officially consulted.

During Gen. de Gaulle's first term as French president, he originally initiated a similar although tentative idea. De Gaulle thought some kind of Mediterranean alliance could be indirectly linked to NATO while also including non-NATO Spain. However, as the general's own attitude toward NATO cooled and his policy toward both the Soviet Union and the Arab countries warmed, De Gaulle dropped this idea.

Nevertheless, it was never wholly abandoned as a possible concept and today it is actively and enthusiastically sponsored by the Madrid Foreign Ministry, which is taking the lead in its revival. The Spanish approach is that military alliance should be eschewed in favor of political consultation that would bring together in some kind of formal organization Spain, France, Italy, Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia and Libya.

France-Libya Deal

France is the key to the Spanish viewpoint as well as that of France. The French created a furor late last year when, after a military junta seized control of Libya, Paris negotiated a bilateral agreement with the new regime. It promised to sell the latter more than 100 Mirage jets as well as other military equipment and arranged for the dispatch of French technical, economic and instructional missions.

The French theory was and remains that if no Western power moved in to fill the power vacuum on Egypt's western border, Russia and a Russian influenced Egyptian government would immediately gain control. Spain heartily endorses this theory, although its approach to the problem is different: less military and multinational rather than bilateral.

The Spanish believe the greatest threat to Western Europe comes not from the northeast—meaning the Soviet Union, Poland and Czechoslovakia—but from the southeast—meaning the Mediterranean. In this sense the Spanish argue that NATO places too much emphasis on bolstering its central sector and not enough on the south. This is one reason Spain now claims it has no further interest in joining the alliance—a prospect that isn't current anyway because of anti-Franco feelings among some allied governments.

By making Cambodia a battlefield in the war against the Communists, we open another front which someone now has to defend. The Cambodians are obviously incapable of doing it; Saigon's troops cannot yet protect their own turf; so who is left but our own?

The Cambodian invasion is a damn fool mistake, for reasons plain enough to everyone. By marching into a neutral country, without so much as a by-your-leave to the resident government, we violate and vitiate the principle of territorial integrity and national self-determination for which we allegedly have been fighting in Vietnam.

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Finally, in embarking on this adventure without a word of consultation with Congress or the public, the President has shattered the confidence in his integrity built up over the past 16 months. Disillusionment with Mr. Nixon

has turned the hopes of millions back to Congress. This is, in part, a healthy reflex, for it focuses energy, effort and money on this year's congressional campaigns.

Barrier to Attack

Nevertheless, Foreign Minister Lopez Bravo intends to push the concept and hope for the best. Like the French, Spanish military planners have always feared a wide outflanking sweep by Soviet power westward across the Mediterranean and North Africa. They are concerned with "building a barrier against this as far to the east as possible.

With this in mind, the Foreign Ministry has no intention of

upsetting the existing fragile power balance in the Middle East. Spain has never recognized Israel but now claims it is trying gingerly to "modify" this policy by contact with Israeli representatives, reassuring them that Madrid is neither "anti-Zionist" nor "anti-Israel."

The argument is that what matters first to Spain is of paramount importance to Western Europe's erection of a barrier against further extension of Soviet influence in the Mediterranean. Thus, at a moment when Madrid is in fact engaged in enlarging direct contacts with both the Soviet Union and its satellites, it is simultaneously "building a barrier against this as far to the east as possible."

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—By David S. Broder

has a right to expect extraordinary measures. There is nothing in the world to prevent Lawrence F. O'Brien, the Democratic national chairman, from calling a conference of his party's leaders over the Memorial Day (May 30) weekend to deal with the Indochina issue.

Lawmakers jealous of their prerogative might not be happy at this calling such a meeting, but it is doubtful that many of them would flout public opinion by refusing to participate in the deliberations.

To make the conference as representative as possible, invitations probably should go not just to the sitting senators and representatives but to those who have been nominated for Congress in the primary primaries this spring, to governors and lieutenant governors, mayors of major cities, Democratic leaders of the state legislatures and party chairmen and national committee members from each state.

Conventional wisdom would dictate that the Democrats avoid such a meeting, with its inevitable intraparty conflict, and let the President bear the brunt of public dissatisfaction with the war. But this is not true for conventions politics. Someone must act to break the impasse, and the Democrats, if it approached the quality of the Vietnam debate, at

their 1968 convention, would provide a means for educating a television audience on available alternatives.

While this improvised forum would not offer a direct expression of grass-roots opinion, local groups would undoubtedly see that representatives from their states were aware of their views, and a significant response from the television audience could be expected.

The conference roll calls would also serve to put the Democrat members of Congress on record on the issue and would let the vote react to their stands now—next November.

Finally—and most importantly—the decision of such a meeting should carry sufficient weight to constitute a mandate to the Democratic Congress for a consensus program on ending the war. For Mr. Nixon, in his new mood of receptivity, might choose to heed its action.

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—By David S. Broder

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Music in London

Pictorial Fantasy, Tony Bennett

By Henry Pleasant

LONDON.—Tony Bennett has followed Frank Sinatra into own, and is doing a series of solo-singers in various auditoriums, backed, as was Sinatra, by the Count Basie band and a supplementary contingent of strings.

His career, overshadowed, inevitably, by Sinatra, reminds one of that generation of Italian tenors whose misfortune it was to be contemporaries of Caruso, Zecatello, Martinelli, Caruso and De Muro. Each of them might have been the first, now or another time. They all outlived Caruso, but they could not outlive his memory.

Tony Bennett is ten years younger than Sinatra. He came on the scene when Sinatra was in his prime, and his phrasing and diction owe much to Sinatra's example. Of all the singers working in this idiom, midway between jazz and popular, he is, like Sinatra, the finest. He has a voice that is tenor, rather than a baritone, gives a pure, real excitement to some of his songs that Sinatra could never provide. Bennett sings high, like that many an opera tenor might envy.

Debt to Italians

He also reminds one of how much the jazz-sing school of American popular singing owes



Tony Bennett

a screen was lowered between singer and orchestra, and suddenly we had monumental moving-picture color projections of San Francisco, with a monumental Tony Bennett in windbreaker, strolling among the scenic wonders.

TV Technique

This is the TV spectacular technique of song setting, and its employment here suggests an apprehension on the part of those concerned that now, in the auditorium as well as in motion picture or TV, the man or girl out there on the stage singing the song may not be enough for a generation bred to pictorial diversion and fantasy.

From "San Francisco," Bennett went into the "Trolley Song," and one wondered if the scene would change to St. Louis, whose streetcars were thus remembered by Judy Garland in "Meet Me in St. Louis." It didn't. Well, San Francisco has its famous trolley, too, and so we had Telegraph Hill.

Not much was new in Bennett's repertoire at Hammerstein's Sunday night, but there was something new and possibly portentous in the presentation. While he was singing "I Left My Heart in San Francisco," the song with which he has been most closely identified,

to singers of Italian descent. The debt to the blacks, beginning with Bessie Smith, Louis Armstrong, Ethel Waters and Billie Holiday, is commonly acknowledged. But the Italian predilection for outpouring vocal melody is there, too, as reflected in the art of Russ Columbo, Perry Como, Frank Sinatra, Dean Martin (Dino Crocetti) and Tony Bennett, who entered life as Antonio Domenico Bennett.

It is not, as you might expect, being held in the United States, but in Britain, at the university library in Exeter, that otherwise slow and rural city set in the undulating hills of Devon.

More than 300 publications



Roger, left, and Milo and a trick.

After All These Years
Milo Knows the Quacks

By Frank Van Brakle

PARIS, May 19.—Magic is the ability to make something very simple look very difficult," says the American magician Arthur Brandon. "The hand is not quicker than the eye . . . but the mind is."

Mr. Brandon is the master of Milo and Roger, a team of magicians as funny as they are mystifying. Roger is Roger Coker. Now appearing at the Lido in Paris on a one-year contract, they are known as the "Laurel and Hardy of magic" and are reputedly the only comic magic act in show business.

Throughout the first of two one-hour sets, Bennett was not in good vocal condition. If he was singing through a cold, he should not have been singing at all. If not, he may have problems. Considering how much and how recklessly he gives of himself and his voice, how often he has been doing it, and for how many years, it would be surprising if he didn't.

Although offering the standard tricks (but with certain inventions and variations of their own), there is nothing standard about the way the tricks are presented with slapstick humor dating right back to vaudeville. Milo and Roger skip such traditional props as mirrors and trap doors, and this makes it difficult to explain rationally how Roger can disappear into a very small trunk that obviously does not have a false bottom. They baffle an audience and make it laugh at the same time.

"People are fooled by assuming things the magician wants them to assume," says Milo. "We always name our ducks after vice-presidents," says Roger. "I wonder why Humphrey got the biggest laugh?" Spire is a real member of the family and lives in their bathtub, wherever Milo and Roger happen to be. Right now home is a fashionable apartment in Neuilly, just outside of Paris. They love Chinese food and if they invite you out, you can have anything on the menu except canard. Milo swears he can communicate with ducks, "each quack is different and after all these years, I know all the quacks."

Considered "magicians" in the trade and knowing just about every trick in the book, it is very seldom that another magician can fool them. But out of professional courtesy they never reveal any professional trick. They, however, do sometimes succeed in fooling other magicians, including the Great Blackstone, the "Master of Magic," and consider this their finest compliment.

The two were born together since 1949, when it was the Amazing Milo and Company. The present name was adopted in 1962, when Milo recognized Roger's "genius gift for pantomime comedy" and gave him equal billing.

Both were born in Ohio and both showed an interest in magic from an early age. Milo has been in show business since the depression, and even played the old minstrel shows. Roger Coker has been with Milo for his entire professional career.

They have played nightclubs, theaters, hotels, state fairs and night of the prologue.

'L'Amour Masqué' Operetta Revived

Theater
in Paris

PARIS, May 19.—The revival at the Théâtre du Palais royal of the André Messager-Sacha Guitry operetta, "L'Amour Masqué," originally produced in 1923, affords an agreeable pastime. Graceful, fling, witty and occasionally sounding a nostalgic chord, this light toy from the boulevard of yesterday is just the thing on a balmy spring evening. It is happily at home in the red and gold playhouse on the Rue Montpensier.

Has this trifling piece with its soothsaying and rhymed couplets aged? Of course, it has, and therein lies the aged period charm which has been distantly exaggerated in its revival. The fanciful decor and costuming of the early twenties by André Léonard has nothing of the arch hideousness of "The Boy Friend." The satirical note of the stylization is gentler and doubly persuasive. "L'Amour Masqué" belongs to the immediate post-World War I years when French operetta made a brief brilliant display with "Léonard," "Phi-Phi," "Le Bouche," and other diverting and tuneful comedies. It was the last work of the composer, who enjoyed a transatlantic success with his entrancing musical version of John Tarkington's "Monsieur Beaucaire," subsequently filmed with Valentine as the upstairs at Louis XV's court, the movie at orchestras echoing the Mesmer melodies.

Masked Father

Jean Marais is the masked and beturbaned father. And, enacting it amusingly, refutes the contention that Guitry's comedies are impossible today because they were all composed as Sacha-Shows. Florence Raynal of engaging voice has come from the Opéra-Comique to

serve as Yvonne Printemps's replacement. Robert Manuel as the sugar-daddy baron, Jean Parédis as a maharajah's comic interpreter and Arlette Didier as the man-wise maid of a parlor maid add to the enjoyment. Jean-Pierre Grenier's direction imposes a smart pace. Colette Brosset has devised the choreography of the miniature ensemble numbers satisfactorily and Georges Van Parys has skillfully orchestrated the pretty Messager music.

At the Alcazar nightclub every afternoon at 6:30 (save Mondays) another novel entertainment awaits you. This is a production of Molière's "Amphytrion," gloriously embellished with the fine feathers and scenic wonders of a music-hall extravaganza. Professors of the classic (who never go to the theater in any case) may shudder at the thought, but Molière's masque is ideally suited to such treatment and the results are very happy.

This experiment has been staged with robust humor by François Darbon, who capers merrily as the conniving, bangle-making Mercury. Dominique Blanchard is a stunning vision of Alcandre, the dish for the gods, and Jean-Claude Drouot makes an imposing Jupiter descending to earth on his adventurous quest amid a dazzling display of lightning effects to speak to the mortals with heavenly disdain. Marques Dawn is the Spirit of Night of the prologue.

Klemperer Quartet

Otto Klemperer's Quartet No. 7 received its first public performance May 18 by the Bartók String Quartet in London. The conductor marked his 85th birthday on May 14.

They have played nightclubs, theaters, hotels, state fairs and

Night of the prologue.

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U.S. Commodity Prices

NEW YORK, May 19.—Cash prices in primary markets as registered today in New York were:

Commodity and units Tues. Year ago

Wheat 2, Red bush 1.80¢

Wheat 3, Hard red fl. bu. 1.88

Corn 3 yellow bu. 1.57¢

Cane 3 white bu. 1.84

Flax Western, c.i.f. bu. 1.88¢

Cocoa 4, Aromatic, c.i.f. bu. 1.73¢

Coffee 4 Santos B. 1.52¢

TEXTILES

Fringloth 64-80 32¢ vd. 1.84¢

NETTALS

Steel billets (gross) ton 66.00 56.00

Iron 2, Flat 40 68.00 68.50

Steel Scrap No. 1 bony P.M. 42-43

Lead, sp. lb. 1.62

Copper Elec. lb. 80-80.5¢

tin, Extruded, c.i.f. bu. 1.81¢

tin, Sheet, c.i.f. bu. 1.81¢

tin, Plate, c.i.f. bu. 1.81¢

Silver N.Y. oz. 1.08

COMMODITY Indices

Moody's Index (base 100) Dec 31 1961 413.5 366.3

* Nominal + Asked.

NEW YORK FUTURES

May 19, 1970

World sugar: July 3.76-77, Sept. 3.78

Oct. 3.78-77, Nov. 3.78 b, March 7.1 3.72

Wool: July 85.7, Oct. 87.9 b, Dec. 89.9

Wool tops: No sales.

Metals:

Gold: May 24.15, July 25.02, Sept.

Aug. 26.00, Sept. 71 27.10, May

1970, Dec. 71 28.40, Sept.

1971, Copper: May 18.80, June 18.80, July

19.80, March 71 18.10, May 71 18.10

July 71 18.50, Sept. 71 18.50

Aug. 71 18.50, Sept. 71 18.50

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Dec. 71 18.50, Sept. 71 18.50

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April 71 2.55, May 71 3.50

(a) asked. (b) bid. (c) nominal.

COTTON :

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At NICB-Sponsored Parley

U.S. Expert Urges Capital Flow Regulation

By Clyde H. Farnsworth

GENEVA, May 19 (NYT).—International rules governing capital flows and a new way of managing the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit were proposed today by one of the leading American monetary authorities.

Robert V. Roosa, regarded as one of the great innovators when he was under secretary of the treasury for monetary affairs in the Kennedy administration, launched his ideas before a high-powered group of business and financial men at a gathering sponsored by the National Industrial Conference Board.

The assemblage, drawn from the United States, Western Europe and Japan, also heard:

• A recommendation from Pierre-Paul Schweizer, managing director of the International Monetary Fund, that the United States adopt an "income" policy (wages and price guidelines) as an additional weapon to control inflation.

• A forecast from Albert T. Sommer, vice-president and resi-

dent economist for the conference board, that the American recession will continue through 1970 and probably into 1971, but that both prices and interest rates should start falling by the end of 1970.

• Assessments from two top European central bankers—Guido Carli, governor of the Bank of Italy, and Ottmar Emminger, vice-president of the Bundesbank of West Germany—that the dollar's price as the key currency in the monetary system is diminishing.

• A forecast by the head of one of the largest mutual fund organizations in the United States—D. George Sullivan, president of the Fidelity Group—that the break in Wall Street is "90 percent complete."

• A report from Emil J. Patterson Jr., chairman of First Boston Corporation, one of New York's biggest bond dealers, that the administration's anti-inflation policies are succeeding and that the end of this year "will witness majorly lower interest rates" on bonds."

One theme running through the conference was that the economic world has entered a new era. "It is time to break out of the old stereotypes," said Mr. Roosa, the monetary expert who is now a partner in the Wall Street banking house Brown Brothers, Harriman and Co.

Mr. Sullivan, referring to the convulsions in Wall Street, said: "The name of the game has changed—we've really gone back to fundamentals. It seems to me."

Roosa Ideas

Mr. Roosa's central idea was a new world organization comparable to the GATT (General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade) must be created to establish ground rules to regulate movements of capital.

When countries run into balance-of-payments difficulties they normally first try by curtailing the outflow of funds by exchange controls. In many cases measures to cut imports follow.

Under the GATT, set up after World War II to promote free trade, specific conditions must be met before a country acts against free-trade principles. No such conditions exist when a country acts against the principle of the free movement of capital.

Mr. Roosa said that in the early postwar period, monetary flows were not so important as they are today. He hoped to stir the interest of governments in internationally agreed guidelines.

His second point related to the American balance-of-payments deficit, which, he predicted, would run this year at around \$3 billion to \$4 billion on both the official settlements and liquidity yard-

stick. The one measures the outflow of dollars into official institutions such as foreign central banks. The other is a broader measure.)

Mr. Roosa said the American recession should reduce imports, thus helping American earnings on trade. Furthermore, foreign funds now being scared out of Wall Street because of the stock market price collapse should start flowing back towards the end of the year.

The Commerce Department recently reported a drop of \$653 million in French purchases of American securities in the first quarter of 1970.

But the former Treasury official stressed at length the futility of trying to solve the American balance-of-payments problem by relying solely on building up the trading accounts.

Culprit Named

The culprit, he said, was government spending abroad, which ran at \$5.5 billion in the first half of the last decade and at \$7 billion a year in the last half.

With the U.S. government spending beyond its commercial income, the financing must come from government or private borrowing abroad.

In effect, he was saying that the U.S. government and its agencies should compete for funds, as do many international corporations and some foreign government authorities, in the dollar bond market in Europe.

Prevailing Eurobond rates are running as high as 9 1/4 percent on some issues.

Japanese Outline Payment, Reserve Plans to Bankers

By Hobart Rowen

HOT SPRINGS, Va., May 19 (UPI).—A high Japanese government official told an international banking audience here today that his country intends to maintain a balance-of-payments surplus about 1 percent of the nation's gross national product.

Mr. Yusuke Kashiwagi, Vice-Minister of Finance for International Affairs, said that some of the large Japanese surplus would be offset by "substantial capital outflows," and part would be put into reserves.

His comments were made during a panel discussion at the Ameri-

can Bankers' Association 17th annual monetary conference here.

Japan's steady maintenance of a current account surplus and its bulging monetary reserves has caused some criticism among other major trading nations who have suggested the trend shows that the Japanese yen is undervalued.

There was no direct reference to this here today, but Emmett C. Solomon, Crocker-Citizens Bank chairman, who led the panel discussion, referred good humorously to that "super growth country in the Pacific."

Mr. Kashiwagi said, however, that the 1 percent target is reasonable, in fact, the surplus amounted to 1.3 percent of GNP last year. He confirmed in a conversation after the session that his government would from time to time respond to political pressures at home by accumulating slightly larger gold reserves.

There is no fixed target for gold purchases, Mr. Kashiwagi said.

Gold now amounts to something less than \$600 million out of total Japanese reserves of \$3.9 billion.

Asked why there was interest in enlarging gold reserves at this time, Mr. Kashiwagi said: "If everybody is going around in a circle, you don't wear a min."

Other officials agreed that the sentiment among central bankers to hold some gold in their reserves had not entirely disappeared, but most foreign bankers acknowledged as well that unless there is evidence of political instability or a substantial deterioration in the U.S. economy, the question of gold prices as a threat to the dollar is a dead issue.

Louis Camu, chairman of the Banque de Bruxelles, observed at a session late yesterday that despite a round of international crises, including the Cambodian "affair," new tensions in the Middle East, and "the awkward situation" in Wall Street, "gold went up only one point one day."

What this proves, Mr. Camu said, is that "there is no fundamental lack (of faith) at the moment in the dollar as standard currency. Two years ago, gold went up for any accident that happened in the international world, up to \$40 or \$45 an ounce. This is the general sentiment, with some variations, among most of the bankers present for the meeting.

The Hungarians have a plan whereby an escalating percentage of year-end balances would be cleared with gold or other hard reserves. By the end of the decade, they believe, Comecon could achieve full monetary transference, and would be ready to announce that its currencies or the common monetary unit in use, were convertible on world exchanges.

This is the conclusion of East European observers following last week's meeting of Comecon, the Communist economic and trade bloc in Warsaw.

The meeting was a severe disappointment for countries such as Hungary, which seek to put the area on a solid monetary footing, and a sign that the Soviet Union intends to pursue plans to "integrate" East European economies.

The Russians are thought to have received solid support from the Poles, who at one time had been close to the Hungarians on wanting major reforms, but none from the Romanians, who actually refused to participate at this stage in the setting up of the bank.

Under the plans mapped out by Comecon, the bank will be used mainly to fund joint explorations in the raw material and energy fields. But this has been taken to mean East European help for Soviet projects. For some time the Russians have been urging their allies to invest directly in such Soviet projects, rather than limit their payments to barter for Soviet goods.

Four days after the Warsaw meeting, Yugoslav correspondents in Poland have pointed out that it is still unknown how the bank's capital will be formed.

Most of the other results of the meeting are equally nebulous. Leading officials such as Hungarian Prime Minister Jeno Pock, have stressed that the meeting was only one step in a "long, difficult and persistent work."

For some time the Hungarians have been pressing for a plan that would put their economy and that of their trading partners on a

fourth-quarter-to-April 30, 1970, revenue (\$ millions) 157.17 144.98 profits (\$ millions) 7.15 5.74 per share 0.45 0.44

First Half Revenue (\$ millions) 283.23 255.47 profits (\$ millions) 11.38 10.1 per share 0.72 0.65

Dresser Industries First Quarter Revenue (\$ millions) 363.1 317.1 profits (\$ millions) 16.63 15.7 per share 1.20 1.10

Hoover Ball & Bearing First Quarter Revenue (\$ millions) 42.0 44.6 profits (\$ millions) 2.02 2.82 per share 0.54 0.76

J.C. Penney First Quarter Revenue (\$ millions) 127.0 127.7 profits (\$ millions) 5.87 5.54 per share 1.51 2.02

First Quarter Revenue (\$ millions) 817.6 728.4 profits (\$ millions) 13.98 14.52 per share 0.27 0.28

Argentine Buys Ships First Quarter Revenue (\$ millions) 631.5 602.7 profits (\$ millions) 32.36 27.5 per share 1.00 0.92

TELEX CORP. First Quarter Revenue (\$ millions) 57.2 34.0 profits (\$ millions) 6.77 1.76 per share 0.68 0.19

Telydine Inc. Second Quarter Revenue (\$ millions) 312.4 345.4 profits (\$ millions) 16.55 14.04 per share 0.51 0.47

First Quarter Revenue (\$ millions) 631.5 602.7 profits (\$ millions) 32.36 27.5 per share 1.00 0.92

SIDIAM First Quarter Revenue (\$ millions) 80.97 81.73 profits (\$ millions) 2.4 2.75 per share 1.00 0.92

AFCA watch it go

U.K. Buying Part Interest In Rolls-Royce

Work on Jet Engines Brings Drop in Profits

By John M. Lee

LONDON, May 19 (NYT).—A British government agency will acquire part ownership of Rolls-Royce Ltd. in exchange for \$48 million in financial aid for the cash-hungry company.

This arrangement was announced by Rolls today as it reported a more than 50 percent drop in 1969 profits. The company was best known to the public for its prestige automobiles, has run into severe cash problems in developing its advanced jet engines, its principal business.

Rolls said costs on its RB 211-22 jet engine, being developed for the Lockheed TriStar airplane, and the application of new carbon fiber materials in the engines were proving more expensive than expected. The sales potential for the aircraft and the engines is unclear.

Engine Uncertainties

The company said that in view of the "uncertainties" it was making a special provision of \$48 million "against the risk of non-recovery of total development costs."

Rolls warned stockholders that "the final outcome of the RB 211-22 project may significantly affect the financial position of the company."

The vehicle for the government's intervention is the Industrial Reorganization Corporation.

About two weeks ago, the government agency provided \$14 million in loans to save Cammell Laird, a sizable Liverpool shipbuilding company, from collapse and arranged to acquire a 50 percent interest at a price to be settled later.

Some industrialists have criticized what they call "backdoor nationalization." But in the case of Cammell Laird, the government has suggested it might put its holdings in a trust on behalf of shipyard workers.

Not Permanent

In the case of Rolls-Royce, the government agency said it did not intend to retain Rolls shares as a permanent investment. However, it would have a director appointed to the board while it holds a substantial interest in the company.

The terms for the first \$24 million of government financing provide for a seven-year loan at 7.5 percent. This will be convertible to stock at \$2.88 in the fourth and fifth years and at \$3.80 in the last two years. Terms for the second \$24 million, to be available next year, will be negotiated later.

The loans are exclusive of the development aid Rolls has requested to help finance the advanced jet engine, with which it hopes to stay abreast of competition with General Electric and Pratt-Whitney in the United States.

Rolls is reported to want some \$180 million, but the government has made no decision yet.

For last year, Rolls reported net income of \$10 million compared with \$21 million in the preceding year. Sales fell to \$723 million from \$772 million.

Beecham Group, Takeda Chemical Show Profits Up

LONDON, May 19 (Reuters).—Beecham Group Ltd. reported today that after-tax profits had risen 15 percent in the year to March 31 on a 20 percent sales gain.

After-tax earnings amounted to £15.37 million (\$38.65 million) in fiscal 1970, up from £11.2 million the year before.

Sales for the cosmetic, food and pharmaceutical concern rose to £161.1 million (\$386.64 million) from the year-earlier £133.8 million.

Takeda Chemical

TOKYO, May 19 (Reuters).—Takeda Chemical Industries Ltd. said today that after-tax profits rose 7 percent in the six months ended March 31 to 6.89 billion yen (\$19.28 million) from the 6.43 billion yen earned in the year-earlier period.

Gross sales rose 2.4 percent to 80.97 billion yen (\$236.73 million) from 79.03 billion yen.

Sharp Drop Registered On N.Y. Stock Market

By Vartan G. Vartan

NEW YORK, May 19 (NYT).—\$14.5 billion in the valuation of all IBM shares since the stock reached a record price of \$37 earlier this year.

Texas Instruments plunged 8 1/8 to 85 5/8. On the active list, Memorex dropped 1 1/4 to 74 3/4 and Revlon fell 4 1/4 to 55. Only one issue showed a gain on the New York Stock Exchange just before noon today and declared: "This market looks weak."

Stock prices looked weaker at the close of another abrasive session. The Dow Jones Industrial average topped 11.41 to \$91.40, its poorest level of the day. Not a single stock among the 30 blue-chip industrials produced a gain.

The market sagged under the weight of a well-advertised scare of worries that includes a recession-embarking economy and continuing inflation. Consternation over the Indochina war on the foreign front and rising unemployment on the home front, all tied together with the threat of higher taxes.

Recently, analysts had suggested that completion of American Telephone's massive financing of \$1.57 billion in debentures might put some pressure from stock prices generally. But after the subscription closed late Monday, the market decline seemed to resume in earnest. Telephone itself eased 1 1/2 to 46 3/8.

Volume Low Again

Volume continued on the low side for the second straight day. It totaled 9.48 million shares, or one million shares below the 1970 average.

Meanwhile, some traders were waiting for the latest report on the Tokyo market today, pushing down by heavy selling from small investors apparently alarmed by news concerning Investors Overseas Services.

The Tokyo Exchange's average slid 8.80 to close at 1,963.10. This marked the first time in over 15 months that it moved below the 2,000 mark.

There was little actual selling by foreign investors, but local traders were reportedly concerned about the situation in IOS shares and also by the prospect of liquidation by foreign investors, including IOS-managed funds.

One spur to the price drops was said to be an announcement yesterday from White, Weld and Kidder Peabody in London, market makers for IOS shares, that they have withdrawn from the market.

Meanwhile, a Japanese Finance Ministry spokesman said yesterday his ministry is looking into the possibility of curbing "excessive speculative activities" by overseas investors in the Japanese stock market.

Associated Dry Goods, the second most active issue, fell 3 1/4 to 31 in a weak retail group. Retailers are feeling the pincer effect of lower customer buying and higher operating costs.

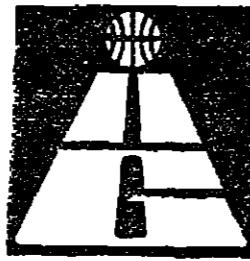
Penn Central, high on the active list, dropped 1 1/4 to 14 after selling at 13 5/8, its lowest price since 1963. Two years ago, it traded at a peak price of 86 1/2.

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People with IIG make money. That is the name of our business—MONEY. Salesmen all over the world, from every fund possible, have switched to IIG, and have brought to us millions of dollars in switches. They know their customers. They know what they have bought. They know what their monetary position is. They know their dissatisfaction, and now they are ready to switch. THE GREAT



Mr. Walter Lutz (right) meets the IIG Chairman, the Hon. Robert F. Wagner, three times mayor of New York and former U.S. Ambassador to Spain. Both have switched to IIG.

SWITCH IS ON. Are you as a Salesman and a Manager ready to switch to the Real Estate Fund of America and The Fund of the Seven Seas—IIG Products? Make up to 7% non-reducing commission on total business. That is why IIG is the fastest growing financial company in the entire world. Everybody makes money with us. If you are looking for a career with IIG we need Lawyers, Agency Development men, Security men, National Fund Administrators, Processors, Book-keepers, Sales Managers, and Real Estate Developers. We intend to double our staff in London from 125 to 250 in the next 45 days...contact DARA MISTREY, Hotel President, Geneva. Tel: 31.10.00 or DAWN RICE, Senior Vice-President, P.O. Box 10, Thorn House, London W.C.2. Tel: 01-836 4455. Telex No: 267505.

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FB 1.200.000

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- Good knowledge of French and English.

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1000 Brussels-Belgium.

containing a curriculum vitae, salary information and, if possible, a recent photograph. First contacts will be handled by an independent consultant in complete discretion.

P.R. DIRECTOR - COTTON

The International Institute for Cotton requires P.R. Director to head small staff in the central office in Brussels. Principal responsibilities include international press services, education services, the organization of fashion shows and meetings, information services on IIC activities for cotton growing countries and the editing of a house journal. In addition there will be responsibility for the coordination of international aspects of the P.R. programs operated from IIC's 13 country offices. Some experience with textiles and perfect command, written and spoken, of English is essential. Working knowledge of other European language is highly desirable.

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International Institute
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an opportunity for achievement

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The recently nationalized State Trading Corporation of Tanzania—now assuming full responsibility for the planning, operation and expansion of the country's total import and export business and for most wholesale distribution system. Working with STC managers at all levels, these men must be able to help to develop and maintain for a number of qualified men, with sound commercial experience, to serve 3 to 8 years contracts. They are needed immediately to help STC managers to complete implementation of its new financial, operational and operating and control systems designed to permit the Corporation to carry out its large and expanding role in the Tanzanian economy. Longer-term, executives are required to develop and execute profitable marketing programmes designed to meet the country's needs. Finally, a major responsibility of the successful candidates will be assisting STC management to develop our foreign trade.

With these responsibilities in applicants who can contribute to any aspect of business planning and execution, there are specific needs in the following areas:

Trading Operations

This function controls Tanzania's basic importing, distribution and wholesaling systems. The required executive, who will work closely with the Director of Trading Operations and the General Manager, must possess technical expertise in developing and maintaining sales and operating objectives, turnover, profit, inventory levels and programmes (expansion of wholesaling control, product line review), and in managing operations to achieve specified goals. This position will require previous experience in similar operations and other State Trading Corporation managers, Government officials, and other business leaders.

Analysis and Planning

The Corporation needs skilled planners to carry out special studies and analyses of

operating issues as they arise, and to continually review its effectiveness as the basic national import, export and wholesale distribution system. Working with STC managers at all levels, these men must be able to help to develop and maintain for a

number of qualified men, with sound

commercial experience, to serve 3 to 8 years

contracts. They are needed immediately to

help STC managers to complete implementation

of its new financial, operational and

operating and control operations.

This executive must help build and maintain the basic processes by which the Corporation is operated and controlled. Specifically, his

scope will include budgetary planning and

control, financial management, management

systems development, computer operations

and the formulation of accounting policy.

He will continually review the Corporation's

management processes in order to identify

opportunities for improvement.

Each man must have practical experience in the area that interests him and be able to make an effective contribution. Success in this opportunity can be an impressive personal

achievement.

The appointments are based in

Dar-es-Salaam but travel within the country

and throughout East Africa will be necessary.

The commercial language is English.

Successful applicants are likely to be

aged 30 to 40 and for females aged 25 to 35.

They will receive excellent salaries and will be

furnished with cars and first-class housing.

These appointments are being advertised

internationally and interested candidates will

be interviewed either in Dar-es-Salaam or, for instance, however, please write giving full details

including personal responsibilities, functions

supervised and examples of outstanding

achievements. You should also state the area of

interest you have in mind. If you are interested in contributing your applications should be sent to: Dermot O'S. Hoare, Spencer Stuart & Associates Limited, Brook House, Park Lane, London W1Y 4HJ.

VICE-PRESIDENT INTERNATIONAL

We are a medium size U.S. company, with worldwide operations. The ideal candidate is a marketing oriented executive, American under 40, with a degree in engineering or business administration. Experienced in corporate organization, planning, budgeting, able to travel from Europe to supervise our U.S. and international operations.

Send resume and salary history to:
Box D-1829, International Herald Tribune, Paris, France.

SWISS CIVIL ENGINEER

graduate of the Swiss Institute of Technology in Zurich, 6 years experience, the last 2 in marketing and selling industrial products with U.S. Company.

Languages: French, English, German, fluently spoken and written. 33, married.

Seeks challenging position with international company
Please write under cipher 1186 Messes-
Annoncen AG 8002, Zurich.

\$25,000. PLUS
Due to the promotion of three of our agents to the position of General Agents in the U.S. our European operations are expanding. The insurance market is looking for qualified men to fill these positions. The earnings of each of these men have reached \$25,000 annually and their territories are, as of this date, undersized.
Requirements: Stateless insurance experience of at least one year or successful sales experience within the last five years.
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United American Life Insurance Co.
1000 Peachtree Street, N.E.
Atlanta, Georgia 30309
Division of European Operations,
75 Rutherford St., Postfach 55,
Germany.

OPENING FOR AGGRESSIVE SALES AGENT
Should have solid background, educational, technical. Product lines include latest sophisticated electronic products and systems: computers, instruments, calculators and missile systems. Prospective candidates should provide background and experience summary, unique qualifications and other pertinent data.
Box D-1827, Herald Tribune, Paris.

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ECONOMIST PERMIS C

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The International Herald Tribune will publish on Thursday, May 28th, 1970,
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This special recruitment section will present important European job opportunities in all Technical fields.

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A major international U.S. corporation seeks a strong controller for one of its large Belgian subsidiaries engaged in the manufacture and distribution of industrial and consumer products. Responsibilities will include reorganization of existing functions, establishment of an EDP department, installation of modern accounting, cost accounting, budgeting, inventory and production control and reporting procedures, and their subsequent supervision.

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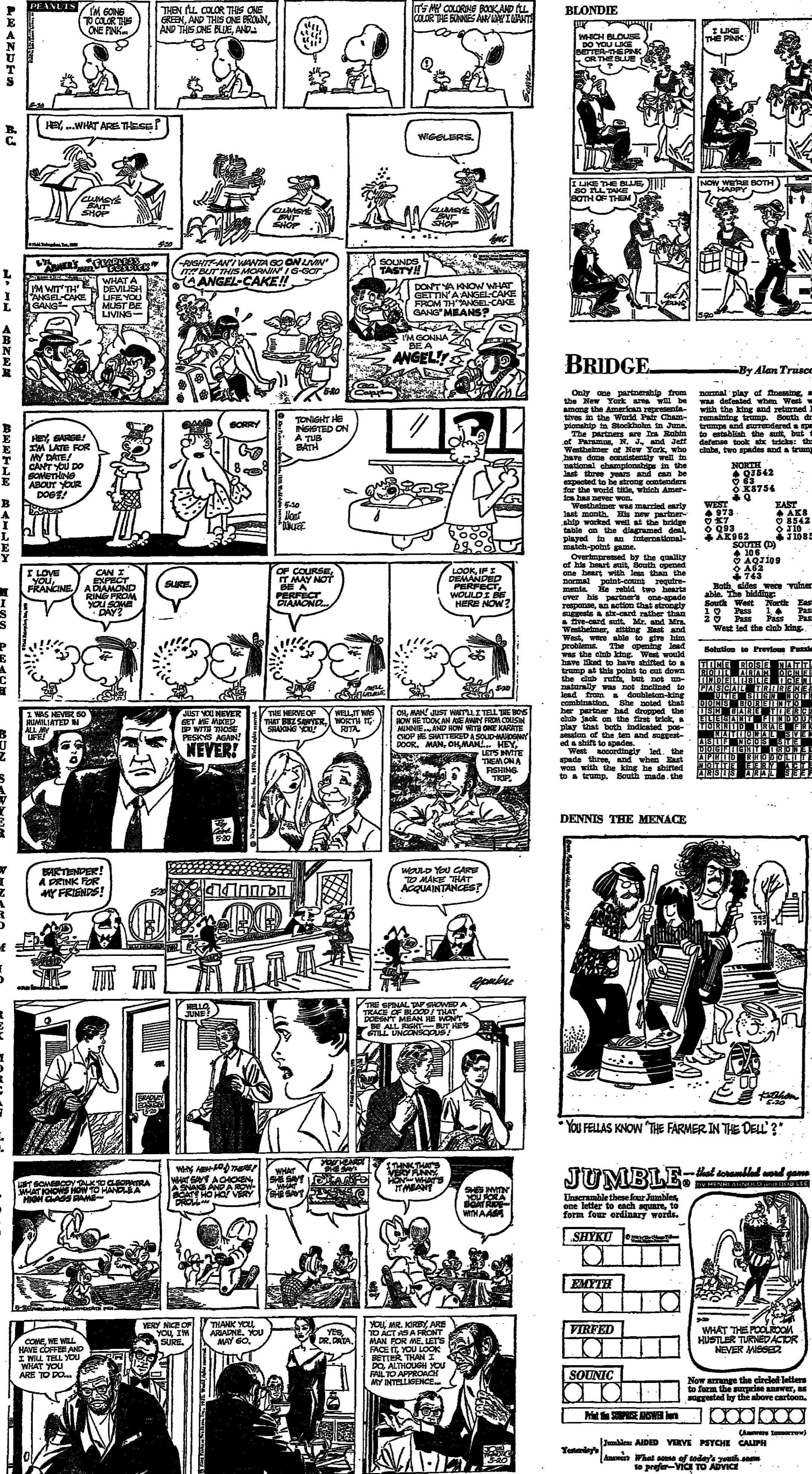
Dynamic personality capable of independent creative work seeking challenging opportunities in the international markets, particularly the development of business in new product areas.

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International Herald Tribune
21 Rue de Berri,
PARIS-8e.
Tel.: 225-28-90 — Telex: 28509 F.



BOOKS

THE AGE OF AQUARIUS. Technology and the Cultural Revolution

By William Braden. Quadrangle. 306 pp. \$7.95.

Reviewed by John Leonard

WHAT is immediately impressive about "The Age of Aquarius" is the sheer audacity and, on occasion, the impudence of William Braden. Not only has he fed into the old homogenizer various chunks of economics, history, psychology, anthropology, theology, technology and science, black culture, drug culture, and New Leftism—grinding it all down into chapters as easily digestible as hamburger patties—but he tends sometimes to smear all the chunks while processing them.

Imagine dismissing Freud's "biological determinism" as a misapprehension "based on his observation of some hysterical Purtynos in Victorian Austria." Or saying, after a quote from Eric Bentley on the mind-body problem: "Perhaps Bentley in this case needs to be reintroduced to his mind."

Now

what

right

has

Braden

—a reporter for the Chicago Sun-Times and the author of a previous book on psychedelic drugs—to throw mud in our Pantheon? Well, what right had a classicist like Martin O. Brown to take on Martin Luther and modern science? What right had a literary critic like Marshall McLuhan to go surfing with General Sarnoff? Braden has read widely and done a lot of legwork, "raping" with the Illuminati. If his compulsion to synthesize is familiar, his craftsmanship is refreshing. And he can write.

Like

almost

everyone

who

hasn't

been

lobotomized,

Braden

worries

about

technol-

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neering," racism, the decline of the Protestant work ethic and urban anxiety. How have we come to our present wretchedness? Does the "cultural revolution" sponsored by our youth constitute a viable alternative to that wretchedness?

Braden

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Dozens

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Philippe

Aries

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Erich

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André

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Moscow,

Leningrad,

Kiev

and

Tashkent.

responsible for our stumbling public sector is the atomic ontology which... is in part at least a by-product of the Newtonian physics that informed Locke." And, in opposition, a new culture shoule be born: "A collective identity that will be blacker, more feminine, more Oriental, more emotional, more intuitive, more exuberant."

In the chapters devoted to what he calls "the adolescent monstrosity," Braden makes his greatest contribution. He examines the student radical emerging from an almost matriarchal family set-up seeking to implement the liberal ideals of his (or her) parents; the drug-absorbed "hippie" orbiting a moon of the all-encompassing moment; the father-rejecting "now," the daughter of a "new question" to be effortlessly manipulated by elitist technocrats.

I only wonder whether someone contemplating permisiveness and prolonged dependency as an explanation of American youth culture shouldn't consider why students in Germany, Japan, Czechoslovakia and elsewhere behave so similarly.

He is less convincing on black nationalism: economics seems predisposed to socialism but ultimately inclined to dismiss it as irrelevant; and theology? Well, what right had a classicist like Martin O. Brown to take on Martin Luther and modern science? What right had a literary critic like Marshall McLuhan to go surfing with General Sarnoff? Braden has read widely and done a lot of legwork, "raping" with the Illuminati. If his compulsion to synthesize is familiar, his craftsmanship is refreshing. And he can write.

Like almost everyone who hasn't been lobotomized, Braden worries about technology, war, pollution of the environment, "biological engineering," racism, the decline of the Protestant work ethic and urban anxiety. How have we come to our present wretchedness? Does the "cultural revolution" sponsored by our youth constitute a viable alternative to that wretchedness?

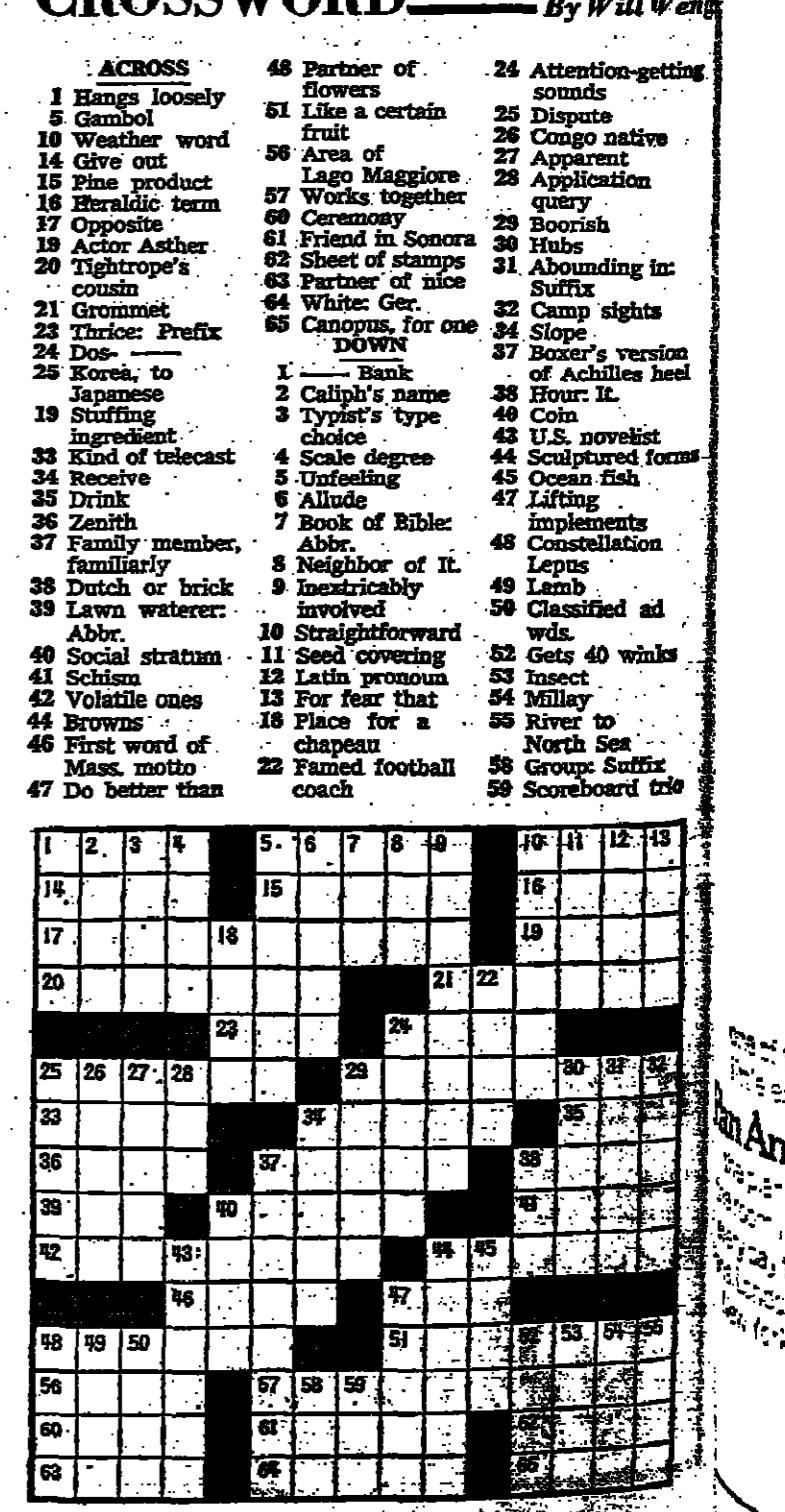
Braden addresses himself to these questions with an invigorating briskness. Dozens of books—from Philippe Ariès to Erich Fromm, William James to Abraham Maslow, André Sakharov to C.H. Waddington—are usefully summarised. He has interviewed, among others, Bruno Bettelheim, George Wald, the late Fred Hampton, Christopher Lasch, Erik Erikson, Eric Hoffer and Timothy Leary, so skillfully juxtaposing their opinions that a kind of intellectual Ping-Pong tournament results. (He should have talked to more scientists who, in my experience, know more about literature and the arts than humanists know about science, and are at least equally absorbed in the radio-sophical consequences of their work.)

His conclusions are arguable. Not capitalism, not Vietnam, not even slavery caused our impasse, but John Locke: "In this country, the thalidomide was to show displeasure at U.S. action in Cambodia.

The exhibition, dealing with education, has already been to Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and Tashkent.

CROSSWORD

By Will Weng



Eight foot ceiling.

Nats End 9-Game Slide

Brunet Has More Fun: Homers, Hurls Victory

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, May 19 (NYT).—George Brunet, the Washington Senators' vagabond pitcher, last night had one of his most gratifying games since he came out of Houghton, Mich., in 1953 to start a professional career that has taken him to seven major league and 15 minor league teams.

Brunet was the winning pitcher as the Senators ended a nine-game losing streak by defeating the Cleveland Indians, 7-3.

The 24-year-old Brunet, who

throws left-handed and bats right-handed, stimulated the Senators' anemic attack with a three-run homer that sent them into a 3-0 lead. The drive, just inside the leftfield foul pole, came off Rich Hand, a rookie, the losing pitcher. It was only the second homer by a Washington pitcher in four years.

Brunet, who ironically was removed for a pinch-hitter in the sixth inning when the Senators scored four runs—Ed Stroud cleared the bases with a double—was credited with his third victory against four losses.

Footnote: This was the Senators' first victory since May 5, when Brunet was also the winning pitcher. Their run production was also the most since then.

Yankees 16, Orioles 4

Another good-hitting pitcher, Fritz Peterson, hit a two-run homer to ignite a seven-run third inning and Thurman Munson and Dazzy Custer drove in three runs each as New York beat Baltimore, 10-4. It was Peterson's second homer of the season.

Twins 7, Royals 5

Home run by Leo Cardenas, Rod Carew and Harmon Killebrew (his 12th) helped Minnesota extend its winning streak to five with a 7-5 victory over Kansas City. Amos Otis's two-run clout in the seventh gave the Royals a 5-5 tie, but the deadlock was broken in the eighth on a pinch-hit sacrifice fly by Chuck Manuel.

Angels 6, White Sox 1

A pair of former National Leaguers, Alex Johnson and Ken McMullen, paced California to a 6-1 victory over Chicago. Johnson's Cincinnati had last season cracked a two-run single in the third and McMullen, once a Dodger, hit his third homer of the season in the fourth. Andy Messersmith raised his record to 5-3 with a five-hitter.

Pirates 2, Phillies 1

Philadelphia was beaten by Pittsburgh, 2-1, for its tenth straight defeat, the Phils' longest losing streak since 1964, when they dropped ten in a row in the last two weeks of the season to lose the pennant race after having led by 6 1/2 games with 12 to play. It took a bizarre play to beat them last night. With the score tied, 1-1, and one out, a third strike eluded the Phillies' catcher and Manny Sanguillen raced for home. Bill Mazeroski, however, was thrown out trying to go from first to third. The plate umpire ruled Sanguillen's run did not count because of the inning-ending double play. After the Pirates had disputed the call and announced they would protest the game, the umpires changed their decision and allowed the run to score.

Astros 6, Cardinals 6

Larry Dierker scored his eighth victory of the season, his fifth in a row, in blanking St. Louis, 6-0, on a four-hitter. The triumph tied Houston right-hander with Jim Merritt of Cincinnati as the only eight-game winners in the major leagues. Bob Gibson, the Cards' ace who has been having troubles, was batted out in the sixth.

Cubs 12, Reds 5

Bill Hands, who was supported with only one hit against the Mets in his last start, was backed by Los Angeles a month ago as the Dodgers slipped past San Diego, 4-3. Vance checked the Padres, who had hit 24 home runs in their previous 14 games, on nine singles before he departed in the seventh as San Diego tallied twice to pull within a run. It was the Padres' 11th one-run loss in sixteen games.

Rockies 4, Padres 3

Rookie right-hander Sandy Vance with late-lining help from Joe Moeller, posted his fourth straight victory since being recalled by Los Angeles a month ago as the Dodgers slipped past San Diego, 4-3. Vance checked the Padres, who had hit 24 home runs in their previous 14 games, on nine singles before he departed in the seventh as San Diego tallied twice to pull within a run. It was the Padres' 11th one-run loss in sixteen games.

Puerto Rico Gets Cage

JUBELJANA, Yugoslavia, May 19 (UPI).—The executive council of the International Amateur Basketball Federation has decided that the next amateur basketball world championships will be held in Puerto Rico, in 1974. The council also decided that the world amateur basketball championships for women would be held in Sao Paulo, Brazil, in 1971.

The trial opened yesterday with attorneys representing baseball owners making an unsuccessful motion to have the complaint dismissed on grounds the court lacked jurisdiction in the matter. Judge Cooper denied the motion.

Goldberg began by asking Flood whether he had either read his contract or consulted a lawyer before first signing a professional player. Flood said he had not done either. He also was asked whether he was familiar with the reserve rules and replied:

"No, I know very little about that."

The trial opened yesterday with attorneys representing baseball owners making an unsuccessful motion to have the complaint dismissed on grounds the court lacked jurisdiction in the matter. Judge Cooper denied the motion.

Major League Standings

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Baltimore	24	19	.576	—
New York	24	20	.564	1 1/2
Det.	24	21	.556	2 1/2
Boston	15	17	.469	8
Washington	14	20	.412	10
Cleveland	11	19	.387	11

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	25	18	.597	—
California	18	25	.467	6 1/2
Oakland	18	25	.460	6 1/2
Chicago	15	26	.430	8
Kansas City	12	22	.371	11
Milwaukee	10	24	.334	12 1/2

Men's Results

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Minnesota	7	1	.700	—
Washington	7	1	.700	—
New York	7	1	.700	—
California	7	1	.700	—
Chicago	7	1	.700	—
Kansas City	7	1	.700	—
Milwaukee	7	1	.700	—

Tuesday's Games

(Not included in standings)

Oakland at Milwaukee, night.

Minnesota at Kansas City, night.

California at Chicago, night.

Cleveland at Boston, night.

Detroit at Boston, night.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Eastern Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Chicago	16	15	.462	—
New York	18	17	.434	1
St. Louis	15	18	.429	2
Pittsburgh	13	21	.383	5 1/2
Philadelphia	13	22	.371	6

Western Division

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Cincinnati	27	11	.711	—
Los Angeles	21	15	.583	5
Atlanta	19	16	.545	6 1/2
Houston	18	17	.542	6
San Francisco	17	20	.476	9
San Diego	17	23	.476	11

Monday's Results

Montreal 4, New York 4.

Pittsburgh 2, Philadelphia 1.

Houston 6, St. Louis 0.

Chicago 12, Cincinnati 5.

Los Angeles 4, San Diego 3.

(Only game scheduled)

Wednesday's Games

(Not included in standings)

New York at Montreal, night.

Pittsburgh at Pittsburgh, night.

Chicago at Cincinnati, night.

St. Louis at Houston, night.

Los Angeles at San Diego, night.

Atlanta at San Francisco, night.

NATIONAL LEAGUE

	W	L	Pct.	GB
New York	80	100	.500	9 1/2
Montreal	80	99	.500	8 1/2
Gentry, Taylor (8)	80	99	.500	8 1/2
Koone, R. and Grotz, R. (8)	80	99	.500	8 1/2
McDonald, W. and Raymond, L. (8)	80	99	.500	8 1/2
Philadelphia	80	99	.500	8 1/2
Baltimore	116	100	.510	4 1/2
New York	107	99	.508	3 1/2
St. Louis	107	99	.508	3 1/2
Pittsburgh	107	99	.508	3 1/2
Atlanta	107	99	.508	3 1/2
Houston	107	99	.508	3 1/2
San Francisco	107	99	.508	3 1/2
San Diego	107	99	.508	3 1/2

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New York	107	99	.508	3 1/2
St. Louis	107	99	.508	3 1/2
Pittsburgh	107	99	.508	3 1/2
Atlanta	107	99	.508	3 1/2
Houston	107	99	.508	3 1/2
San Francisco	107	99	.508	3 1/2
San Diego	107	99	.508	3 1/2

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St. Louis	107	99	.508	3 1/2
Pittsburgh	107	99	.508	3 1/2
Atlanta	107	99	.508	3 1/2
Houston	107	99	.508	3 1/2
San Francisco	107	99	.508	3 1/2
San Diego	107	99	.508	3 1/2

	W	L	Pct.	GB
Montreal	107	99	.508	3 1/2
Gentry, Taylor (8)	107	99	.508	3 1/2
Koone, R. and Grotz, R. (8)	107	99	.508	3 1/2
McDonald, W. and Raymond, L. (8)	107	99	.508	3 1/2
Philadelphia	107	99	.508	3 1/2
Baltimore	116	100	.510	4 1/2
New York	107	99	.508	3 1/2
St. Louis	107	99	.508	3 1/2
Pittsburgh	107	99	.508	3 1/2
Atlanta	107	99	.508</	

